DISARMING THE REDS.

Another Severe Chastisement for the Indians:

MORE FIGHTING ON THE WASHITA.

Unfriendly Savages Converted Into Cringing Captives.

TWO BRILLIANT CHARGES.

Furrender of Arms and Horses to General Davidson.

August 29, 1874. The event. "ast of August and the warlike trahostile Kiowas and Noc. 'n this

correspondence up to midn. early on the morning of the 2 raning and bloodthi. trader at this post. This announcement was to the effect that the warriors, having sent off for reinforcements, would appear at early dawn in full force and proceed to ean out this agency, and then go for the Caddoes," who were supposed to have helped the United States forces in saving the commissary, which had been fired by Lone Wolf's own hand, the flames having been extinguished by the timely arrival of Captain Carpenter's company, who gallantly drove out the Indians, advancing on them at a "double quick," as dismounted skirmishers. Not excepting many very good skirmishes witnessed eaw anything done more neatly and promptly than was this charge. Surely enough, the infuriated redskins appeared on the hill in the morning, advancing steadily in close ranks to the number of about five hundred, on our extreme right, alter some slight yelling and commotion, covered with war paint, and their horse's tatis plaited and sides streaked with divers war colors. Simultaneously they fired the prairie along our centre front. The flames rolled ap from the prairie bottom with wonderful rapidity, enveloping our camp with blinding smoke and stifling heat, while the wind was blowing a gale just in the right direction to second their urposes. The situation for the time being looked equally in the extreme. The announcement of the appearance of the Indians was made at the same time, while General Davidson was sipping a cap of coffee in his tent, and the men were getting the first they had had to eat or drink in twentyfour hours. He was equal to the emergency and at once ordered Captain Carpenter to proceed to the central point of attack and Captain Viele to the right, with Little's company to support the centre. Colone! Lawson was ordered meantime to

THE COURSE OF THE FIRE that was striding down upon us at a great rate, and which he accomplished with an almost herculean effort, working himself along with his men and starting another fire to fight its counterpart and bearing it out at the same time. The welcome news was shortly brought that he had succeeded in staying its onward course toward us and directing it to the left and westward of our encampment, where, however, the saving of the sawmili was sumed, as there was a considerable area about it down, which kept the flames at a harmless distance. It was a magnificent though annoying sight to witness that

proceed with a small detail of dismounted cavalry

and infantry to check

LEAPING OCEAN OF PLAME surge upward over fifty feet nigh, shooting its seething and devouring billows through and over the woods bordering our camp and the dry corn field, on which we alone relied for forage, the cat field on the opposite bank of the Washita being held by the Indians, who were in the woods to the right of Black Beaver's house. While this was going on Carpenter with his company dashed up the steep billside at a gallop, and reaching the crest was just in the nick of time, with nothing evidently detached from their column on the us when our attention should be attracted by that demonstration. A few moments more and the situation would have been critical, the Indians would have temporarily pierced our centre and, covered by the underbrush, would have been enabled by a right and left oblique fire to rake

A BRILLIANT CHARGE. carpenter charged the Indian column with impetuous force, delivering a well directed and general fire in volleys that made the woods ring and the Indians fly in the most precipitate confusion. Their discomfiture was evidenced by the disorder in which they fled, leaving behind on the field among other things, a magnificent and costly war bonnet, which has been the imired cynosure of all the Indians who have been enabled to don it and criticisingly examined with a kind of homage, awe and reverence. It was worn by whoever is acting as the leading chief of the band, supposed to be either Lone Wolf or Big Red Food. Carpenter, then dismounting the larger part of his company, deployed them as skirmishers, and, giving the comnd to "double quick," delivered volley after welley upon the scampering indians as they took of rife shot. They had evidently caught a Tartar in Carpenter, with his company, and were, no doubt, taken very much by surprise. The move ment was most opportune, and it is not saving too much to assert that untold disaster to the women. children and buildings of the agency was averted by the judgment of General Davidson and the mely action under his orders of Captain Carpenter.

At the same time Captain Viele sprung up the steep and aimost mountainous sides of the declivity on our right leading to Shirley's trading store, where the Indians were driving in the few pickets who had been placed there the night before in the rife pit accompanied by a few of the citizens. Siap-dash went Viele and the swarthy men under him up through the defile, cut out of a brown sanistone; then up one ridge higher, where they deployed into line. Bang went from their rides such a dose as the Indians did not expect at that particular moment. Pell-mell, too, they irled, several of their number dropping out of their saddles, but they were as rapidly caught up and carried of by their unharmed comrades, thus exhibiting a religious observance of the rule never to have their dead or wounded on the field. THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

in these two very handsomely executed dashes, as near at I can glean the facts from every source. some fifteen or twenty ludians are believed to have beet killed, with the proportion of wounded, anong the troops but one man was wounded through the wrist. This soldier says that he my the Indian who fired on him 'urop

sharp picket firing from the direction of the ashita, and occasionally on our left and rear, was heard, which was intended as a diversion, and, in feet, when you take into consideration the different movements made by the Indians in this and yesterday's fighting it will be readily perthat they started into the fight with some considerable idea of strategy, and would have carried it out to some effect if General Davidson and his troops had not been constantly on the qui circ for nearly forty hours.

THE SUPPLIES FROM FORT SILL.

The ammunition had been fast giving out, as the frequent and heavy, and some apprehensions were aroused lest the men might fall short. But after having tried in vain in every burned. I would like to have you come in and quarter for a trusty scout or Indian to send into five at the Agency until the trouble is all over. Come into the Agency and put your camps where and skilled man in the person of Mike Gordon, a fellow hold as a lion and reckless as a wild horse, we will know all the good Indians are together. I sak you now it I haven't told you the truth? Speak volunteered the night before to go to camp with despatches, which he succeeded in carrying through safely, and in the remarkably short time of a little over twenty-four hours he made the journey of seventy miles. He was well armed and on a feet horse, returning, to our great joy and relief, at early dawn on the following day, with Lieutenant W. H. Beck, the rapid, business-like and energetic Quartermaster of the post and a train of seventeen wagons, containing 10,000 additional rounds of ammunition, forage and rations for the men and additional ambulances to care for our wounded, who were only four in num ber and only slightly hurt.

But one death from wounds has occurred in the command thus ar and that was the taking off of 'Dan," the veteran steed and old campaigner of the government interpreter, who was mortally wounded in the first day's action, to the great chagrin and regret of of his devoted owner, who had ridden him on many a hazardons errand. The old down, unsaddled, near your correspondent, when we came to a halt, he looked unutterably sorrowful, as it his day of doom had come. He lingered until morning where he lay, and when the bugle "reveille" was sounded the sturdy old war horse rose up like a soldier and walking over among the troopers' borses, tied in line along the fence, he stood a few moments and then, with a convulsive tremor and loud snorting, suddenly sunk down and died. Every one was, of course, sorry and sympathized with his master, who valued

him most highly. Lieutenant Kelley closed the day's fighting when he went to the oat field for forage. Being fired on from the woods, he returned the compliment with alacrity and for some time kept up a spirited fusiliade, but being severely pressed and having only a small force he retired to this side of th Washita, when he was reinforced and went forward again without further molestation.

AN INDIAN JOAN OF ARC. The Indian squaw, Tait-toe, who was the only one who, with her fine boy of about seven sum mers, had taken refuge with us, had, like Mike instructions from General Davidson she went out on the night of the 21st to tell the friendly Indians who had fled their settlements in consternation and had kept clear of the fighting to come in, as they would not be molested and the States troops would protect and befriend them The brave little woman (rotund in form, about five feet three inches high, and with a shrewd, contracting, deliberative evel as soon as she was satisfied of the reliability of General Davidson's intentions, being supplied with a horse and some rations, mounted at dusk and went out to the hiding places of the refugees, remarking, however, with some apprehension that she would go, but supposed the Klowas would kill her. Here is a lesson for your Peace Commissioners; and in this little woman, savage though she was, there was more than a Joan o Arc's fortitude when she signified that for he people she would go out and risk her life, showing once more that beautiful and unintimidated spirit of self-sacrifice which has crowned her sex the world over, to the shame of ungrateful and selfish man. This brawny DARE-SKINNED ANGEL OF PEACE

returned and reported that she had fortunately met the chiefs of the absent tribes while in council, and that they signified that they would come in under a flag of truce liere was a bloodless victory and much well founded apprehension was set at rest, for up to this it was not positively known whether the vile machinations of Lone Wolf and his lying representations had not gone far toward demoralizing all the surrounding Indian tribes; and this, if the case, would certainly have made serious work and invoived in great difficulty the question to be settled-of dividing the hostile from the friendly Inin order for a peace demonstration in the form of the usual powwow under the broad-spreading, beautiful shade trees in front of the agency school house. Benches and chairs were brought out, and plenty of cool water, without the fire in it, was prepared for the thirs; y Indians, because water is a rarity now in this country of drought. General Davidson summoned his staff and officers, who seated with his interpreter, your correspondent on his right, awaited in council the coming of the unlettered savages, who are modified in their repulsiveness by the presumption of being

SO-CALLED FRIENDLY INDIANS. But friendship for the white man among them ports the presence of quite a number of Kiowas to spare, in meeting a large body of Indians is of doubtful significance and not thoroughly understood, nor can it be relied on. The Indian is questionably asserted force of Uncle Sam's power is the only thing for which he has respect, if not attachment. The influences arising from a wholesome regard for superior strength and ability shelves under the caves of which it is safe to hope for salety or protection. The white man has not and never will have, except in rare cases, any part of the Indian's heart.

At last the Indians came in in a detachment, as the dust on the road gave presage, looking some-what like a cavalcade of Spanish cavalters. They rode into our midst with a white flag on a pole, which looked in strange and picturesque contrast with their variegated colors and war paint. They all wear war paint when dressed up, as it is part of their costume and etiquette.

THE POWWOW. As soon as the red men were seated around in a circle—the most conspicuous among them being Kicking Bird, Toshaway, Iron Mountain, Black Beaver, Asa-habet, Asa-to-het and Big Buralo Good, chiefs of the Comanches, Caddos, Kechis, Towaconies and bands of Washita, representing 1,500 to 1,600 Indians-General Davidson proceeded to address them, through his interpreter, as fol

.When the President found that there were great many bad Indians-Comanches, Klowas and determined to separate them. He wanted to bring the good Indians of his tribes to the agencies, and to go for the bad ones on the plains. I began last month to separate the good and bad at Fort Sill and to make an enrolment of them, giving orders not to let anybody come in who did not come and surrender Awaiting the decision of the Great Father I fixed on August 3 as the last day on which any of these Indians could come in. Klowas and Comanches have been told, time and time again, the conditions under which they could come in-that is, to give up their arms. The same kind of a message was sent to Asamanica. Last Friday Captain Lawson sent word that the Noconces had come here, where they did not belong. The Washita agent also sent me word that he did not want them here; they had no business to come here or to Fort Sill without complying with instructions to give up their arms according to the orders of the Great Father. As soon as I got this news I got in the saddle to come here and take the Noconees as prisoners to where they belong. When I got here I met all the Caddoes, Washitas and Kiowas as friends. I sent for the chief of the Noconces and told him what my instructions were. He promised me to go to Fort Sill. Believing in the fellow's word I sent him to his camp with a guard, and as soon as he broke away my guard fired at him. So soon as I mounted my troops to go through the Noconee camps,

THE COWARDLY, THIEVING KIOWAS fired into the backs of my soldiers. - I never was so bothered in my life to know what to do. If they had been all hostile men I could have determined but I did not want to hurt friends. You know the rest-how the Kiowas fired at me from all sides, burned lorage and tried to burn buildings, These very Kiowas, who did this mischief, were men with papers in their pockets, and were told not to leave the Fort Sill Reservation. The government is going to make this a big war and final against all these bad Indians, and they want to gather together all friendly Indians at the agencies to keep them out of trouble. When I go away from here after these bad Indians I am going to eave troops here to protect the good Indiana

out, or forever hereafter hold your peace. burned the camp of the Noconees purposely, but

saved yours. SUCCESS OF THE TALK. An Indian with a very unpronounceable name re-pited at some length to General Davidson, but his remarks were not very intelligible, and there is no

time to translate them before the mail starts.

After the talk was over the Indians sat about and chatted for some time, made arrangements where they would move their camps so as to be under our guns and in the near vicinity, having resolved to leave the scene of our late battle ground as they esteem it "not good medicine," then they rode off apparently pleased and well satisfied with getting some rations from General Davidson. Later in the day

A MORE IMPORTANT INTERVIEW was had with Cheever, Iron Mountain and another chief, in which they proceeded to intercede in be-haif of Issa-nau-i-ka and his band, who had hastily joined the hostile Indians on the breaking out of the excitement. They said he was anxious to surrender himself and people as prisoners, turn over their arms and proceed into camp, with their stock, and await the action of the authorities at Washington. General Davidson, having examined into the good faith of their representations and deliberated on them, decided to accept their offer and on the next morning to receive them as prisoners of war at Cedar Creek, to march back with his column to Fort Sill.

MARCHING BACK TO PORT SILL. The following day General Davidson struck tents and marched back for Fort Sill with his column, leaving two companies of infantry and one of cavalry to protect the Wichita Agency, after having fortified it with good works on its right and left flanks and other vulnerable points, so that it can now be held against a heavy attacking force. The band of Issa-nau-i-ka met General Davidson's column as agreed upon, and, striking camp, which was a humorous and interesting sight, accompanied him to Fort Sill, after having given up their arms.

The importance of this measure cannot be exaggerated. It is the first step in the direction of a real peace. It is the first time that such a thing has ever been done with the Indians and may be regarded as the initial point of a new departure in the direction of disarming the Indians and taking their norses, which are two of the most vitally essential and absolutely necessary measures to facilitate the transforming of their habits and tastes from those of a hunting to those of an agri-cultural lile. They will then be placed on the road leading to civilization.

Gayly went the march after this great triumph in the direction of peace, and the troops marched forward cheerily over the broad prairie. THE NEW CAMPAIGN.

General Davidson arrived safely in camp, turned over his captured Indians to Indian Agent Hawarth, dismissed his men to the quiet rest which they needed, and is now preparing for his grand general campaign march of the season, starting about the 1st of September. But one death occurred on the recent march, which was from exhaustion and the effects of the heat. The obtaining of a good band of Indian scouts, which was very necessary, was not rendered feasible until the assertion of our strength, most of those sought declining out of fear or doubt as to how much of a demonstration would be made by the government. Towaconie Jim, a Caddo, who has served in our army and who speaks English well, is the principal one employed. Those secured are a handsome. fine looking set of fellows and will be of great advantage on the march. But ten are paid, the rest volunteering, making twenty-two in all. PROPORTIONS OF THE WAR.

Indian Agent Miles reports the morale of the Arapanoes doubtful, and he seems to have serious apprehensions of their breaking out into hostilities. The Cheyennes are also despaired of for peace. Acting Special Agent J. A. Covington, of the Arapaboe and Cheyenne Agency, writes here gret that the Klowas and Comanches, who have undoubtedly taken a large share in the murderous proceedings of the past few months, are being en-rolled as friendly Indians at the two lower agencies. Should this be the case, and I can scarcely credit the statement, it will, in a measure, nullify the success of the whole movement against the hostile Indians. Little Robe, with White Shield Pawnee and thirty lodges of Chevennes, arrived at this Agency on the 15th inst., having left the main Cheyenne camp seven days previously." He reand Comanches in the camp when he left. He also says that Lone Wolf, of the Kiowas, the moving leaders of the war, as well as Bird Medicine, Big Bow and a host of lesser lights. Big Bow and Lone Wolf have each made two successful raids into Texas since April. By a small party of Cheyennes, just in direct from the main camp, we are enabled to locate them as camped thirty miles south of the ground. They are undoubtedly being driven in by scarcity of water and the approach of a column of cavalry, seen in the direction of Fort Bascomb.
The proportions of the Indian war are increasunless something now unknown occurs touter things a "big scrimmage" may be expected and the last ditch for "Lo, the poor Indian!" But there are not by any means as many troops as there should be here. Each column, to be fully effective, should have at least 1,000 fighting men. while the number falls much below this.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

Mr. Joseph H. Blackfau, Superintendent of the United States Mails, will leave this city to-day to represent this country at the Postal Congress to meet at Berne, Switzerland, on the 15th inst. This Congress was originally called by Germany, which government desired to bring about complet unity of action not only between different parts of Europe, but foreign countries as well. Russia objected to coming in; hence a postponement for another year, until the present time. The grand object in view is to abolish accounts between governments concerning postal matters of whatever kind, thus leaving each government to collect its own postage and deliver the mais of other governments free of charge. In this way there will be an end to many disagreeable entangiements and perplexing complications. Or it might be said that the object is to secure uniformity of charges and thoroughly reciprocal relations between different nations in their postal intercourse. Another way of presenting the subject is to regard all countries as forming a common postal territory, in which transit charges shall be abolished on opened or closed mails transmitten through intermediate countries.

This phase of the subject will, no donot, be discussed, though the principle involved, as thus stated, cannot be expected to receive the approval of the United States. The unairness of its application appears at once when the short mail routes for the United states. The unairness of its application appears at once when the short mail routes for the United states. The unairness of its application appears at once when the short mail routes for the United states. The unairness of its application appears at once when the short mail routes for the United States. The unairness of its application appears at once when the short mail routes for the United States. The unairness of its application appears at once when the short mail routes for the United States. The unairness of its application appears at once when the short mail routes for the United States. The unairness of its application appears at once when the short mail routes for the United States. The unairness of its application appears at once when the short mail routes for the United States. The unairness of its application appears at once when the short mail routes for the United States. unity of action not only between different parts of

Representatives to the approaching Congress at Berne will consist mainly of Postmaster Generals of various countries, or their equivalent in rank, whatever their name—the chief postal officials. The former Postmaster General, Creswell made complete arrangements to attend, a year ago, but shared the disappointment with others.

THE SALOON KEEPERS.

The Brewers and Liquor Dealers' State Convention.

The Central Organization of the German saloon keepers, who, during the past year, have formed an organization in each ward for the protection of the trace under the operations of the Excise law, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday to complete the arrangements for a mass meeting, which is to come off during next week, for the purpose of adopting resolutions to be submitted to the State Convention of the Brewers and Liquor Dealers' organizations. This Convention will be held at Syracuse on the 16th Inst., and a committee was appointed to represent the city organization at the State Convention. The delegation was composed of Major Sauer, Martin Nachtmann, Charles Kinkel, Jos. Fricke and George Gruenwald. The principal object of this Liquor Dealers and Brewers' State Convention will be to exert an influence on the election of members of the Legislature, with a view of having a uniform excise law passed for the whole State, and a law providing for the election of Excise Commissioners in each county, as a means to insure protection for the beer and liquor tradic. law, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly

THE CROQUET WAR.

A Citisen's Complaint-He Wants to En-. Joy the Grass and the Shade. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Many thanks for the work you are doing in agi, tating the question as to wnether gentlemen shall be allowed to play croquet or not. But won't you go further, and arge that people be allowed to use Central Park as Prospect Park is used? My experience has been very unpleasant in the Park. Sunday before last, wishing to get a taste of the country without taking several hours of travelling to get to it, I went with a lady to the upper end of the Park, thinking that there, where the grass is of the Park, thinking that there, where the grass is not kept as a lawn there, would be no objection to sitting upon it. We went above Mount St. Vincent, found a cosey place among the rocks overlooking the take, and after soreading our wraps on the rock, sat down and began reading. We had been there hardly fitteen minutes when one of the Park police discovered us and roughly ordered us off, telling us that it we wanted to sit down we could use the benches beside the walks. It is not pleasant to sit on exhibition, to be stared at by every one who passes, so we gave up our attempt to bass a pleasant afternoon in the Park and went home, ieching that after all the money that has been spent on it we had in return only a "show" place, a very good kind of a place for the wealthy to drive in, but a very unsatisfactory place to those who were unable to drive there.

Will not the Commissioners allow us to sit on the grass under the trees?

HOWARD.

An Old Boy Protests Against Ryan's Tyranny.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
This little matter of croquet in the Park, in which the "old boys" are so often mentioned, has grown to be a nuisance to the "old boys." We like the girls well enough, probably as well as we nke the girls well enough, probably as well as we did when we were younger. We can't help being old; but there is no use throwing the lact in our teeth, and we think the girls rather like us for our teeth, and we think the girls rather like us for our teeth, and we think the girls rather like us for our teeth, and we think the girls rather like us for our teeth, and we them is one that the min Central Park, if Yotentate Ryan would allow it. "Does he want guarantees of good behavior;" he can have them, security also, and appeals from the girls besides. Well, there is one consolation—if we can't blay croquet with the girls in the Park, if Swedenborg is right we will play with them hereafter.

ANTI-RYAN.

Chicago Not So Mean. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I have read with interest your articles on the croquet question. It is real hard that gentlemen are not allowed to play with the ladies in the Park. Really, sir, I think croquet possesses no interest as a game unless both ladies and gentlemen can participate. As a rule the ladies, in my estimation, are more fascinating than the game. And a lady has just told me that she would never play unless gentiemen could take a part. How long, let me ask, is this horrid Board of Park Commissioners to continue in power? I have just come here from the West to live, and occupy limited quarters in an uptown boarding house. We have quarters in an uptown boarding house. We have no place nor opportunity to play croquet there, and if the privilege of playing in the Park is not extended us, in the name of common sense what shall we do? By the gods, Chicago would never be guilty of such meanness as to deny to any portion of her critizens the pleasure of playing croquet with the woman he loved.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

An Indignant Grandmother.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I have seen with great admiration the able

efforts of the HERALD to bring the young folks to-gether at playing croquet in Central Park. In the name of Heaven, sir, where is the harm in having the young men and the girls play a game of cro quet together? There are some people, though, that make harm out of everything. Now, know just as well as any one that in this town the girls don't get a fair chance. Sorry, indeed, I am that my daughter Jane ever brought her lamily to this big city. In the very last confidential conversation I had with her she assered me that though all the young men promise to call, and sometimes do call, to see the girls, yet it is such a ceremonial meeting that nothing ever comes of it. It grieves my grandmother's heart to see my poor dear granddaughters, now past twenty and still with the same prospect for marriage before them as they had five years ago. I know other families, very many of them, too, and they are stituated just as we are. What are we to do? We can't go out on the sidewalks and say, "Here are girls, gentlemen, wanting husbands; come and take a look at them, they are nicely fixed up lot the occasion?" No, sir, that would not do, as you will readily see. But here is a chance in this croquet playing in the Park; it is just the very thing to show off young ladies to advantage and to afford them an opportunity to practise those little winning ways which their grandmothers used to practise before their mothers were born when they got the chance. And yet ignorant, selfish old bachelors, to whom, sir, no good at all could come from this harmless and beautiful game of croquet in Central Park—because their hard old hearts never can soften to a woman's smiles and ways—are to interfere and to be allowed to interfere in preventing these blessed meetings of the young folk, from which would come so great relief to anxious parents' minds and so much ultimate happiness to the young gentlemen in the Itsrahl office, nearly all of whom I am assured are married men, are much better off and infinitely more settled down than they are present do. As you know, sir, the young gentlemen in the Itsrahl office, nearly all of whom I am assured are married men, are much better off and infinitely more settled down than they were when they were single, and this is a fact which employers ought all to remember. Now, Mr. Editor, any young monit to be used, especially by old people like myself, to encourage them to embrace the married state of life. Any industrions young man this big city. In the very last confidential conversation I had with her she assured me that though

BERGH ON SCIENCE.

He Wants to Know About the Experiments on Animal Life at Bellevue Hospital College.

Not content with exercising a general supervision over dog fights, pigeon shooting, horse beating and cruelty in the slanghter houses, Mr. Bergh, the body, heart and brains of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is now extending his criticisms to the mode in which experiments are made by the scientists into the conomies of animal life and the innctions and action of the various organs, with their relation to health and disease. In this view he has just addressed the following letter to Professor Flint, Jr., of Bellevue Hospital College:-

dressed the following letter to Professor Fint, Jr., of Bellevue Hospital College:—

Arerican Society for the Prevention of Creaty to Annals, Headquarters Fourth Atendre, Consept Tenny, Jr. —

Sin—I take the liberty of inviting your attention to the enclosed article, extracted from the New York Sambay Barry and the enclosed article, extracted from the New York Sambay Barry and the sold list. The writer seems to speak from personal observation, and I would esteem it a layor if you would either deny or away his assertions. If may not have escaped your recollection that I ventured to address you, a tew years acc, on the subject which prompts the present communication. In that correspondence you were kind choosing to assure me that the alleged cruelities of the dissecting room were greatly expended, while you did not deny that that branch or physiology, and the second of the dissecting room were greatly exaggerated, while you did not deny that that branch or physiology are of purposed to the second of the dissection was not entirely free many of the dissection was not entirely free writer of the article in question are performed by your sanction at Believue great barbarity is the consequence. It is maintained by the most emment physiologists of the world that vivisection is not only a cruelty bin a scientine inflire, since the information sought to be obtained thereby is no more attainable while the body is writhing in agony than the correct hour of the day can be recorded by the clock while the machinery is disordered. But is of urther and declare that however accurate the results may be, the repetition of these deplorable butcherles is needless, for the reason that the knowledge thus acquired is already exhausted and given to the world in numerous learned treatives and visible dentement of the prediction of the encaphage of the professionally the most sacred privacy of domestic interest of the vision of the professionally the most sacred privacy of domestic interest of the vision of the encaphage excitement atten

portais.

During the winter of 1867 I made an ineffectual attempt to obtain such legislation at Albany as would mitigate these horrors; but, unhappily, it was at a time when the State Medical Convention was being held there; and that body, on learning of my purpose, not only employed its was influence to deleat it, but succeeded in incorporating in my bill the following section, which the public should know, accounts for the securing indifference which this society maintains with regard to this terrible subject:—

fereinee which this society maintains with regard to this terrible subject:—
LAWS OF 1867—POR THE MORE REPRECUAL PREVENTION OF CRUELITY TO ANIMALS.

SECTION 95—Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit or interfere with any property conducted scientific experiments or investigations, which experiments shall be performed only under the authority of the faculty of some regularly incorporated medical college or university of the State of New York

HENRY BERGH, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lyceum Theatre-Opera Bouffe. Messrs. Grau & Chizzola, the managers of this ouse, are young men making their first essay in the management of a metropolitan theatre. One of them, at least, has shown in the Rubinstein and Salvini seasons a disposition towards a standard of public amusement where art and taste are preregret to those who would wish those young men to succeed in their present undertaking to fin that they inaugurated their first season with a mass of French fith under the guise of an opera bough that reaches even a lower depth of moral turpitude than the testimony taken before the Plymouth church investigating Committee, and which no lady can hear without leetings of shame and disgust. It would be ide to mention morality in the same breath with opera bough with very lew exceptions; but even in the wild license of the stage of to-day there should be some limit. In the worst cases before the courts, in peculiar civil trials, there are times when the Judge wishes the spectators to retire. In "La Timbale d'Argent" the word indecency, as applied to the dialogne, may be considered as mild. The good sense of the public, had the French language been better known and had not a supposititious knowledge of it without good ioundation led some astray, should have caused them to hiss the piece of the stage the very first night. The music, good as it certainly is, fits it about as well eas the cloak of Raieigh did the mud-puedle over which he threw it for the favor of good Queen Bess. It is thoroughly opera comique music and possesses not a sparkle of the Offenbach, Lecocq or Herve fire. For the sake of decency the managers should cleanse their boards of this lis-smeiling stuff and place before a generous public something more in accordance with public taste. a mass of French fith under the guise of

The popular trio, Birch, Wambold and Backus, who seem to be the very incarnation of fun and jollity, have established themselves in very comfortable quarters on Broadway, above Twentycosey and roomy enough withal. The opening bill was fall of clever hits, rich humor and side-splitting jokes, for which Birch and Backus were mainly responsible. The ballads in the first part, sung by A. H. Pelham, Eugene Tremaine, D. S. Wambold and Cari Rudolph, were sung in a style superior to the general standard of negro minstrel vocalists, and Mackin and Wilson were very amusing song and dance performers. A screaming lecture on "Temperance" by Add Ryman was the next in order, and the veriest cynic could not heip bursting his sides at Birch and Backus in "Parior Theatricas." A capital burlesque on a scene from "il Trovatore," in which Ricardo made the best negro minst el prima donna that the boards of cork have ever seen in this city, was followed by a larce of "Married Lite," which brought a very laughable performance to an end. The San Francisco Minstrels have begun a season which promises to be, and certainly deserves to be successful in every sense of the word. were mainly responsible. The baliads in the

Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre.

"Marie Antoinette," a tragedy, purporting to be historical, was produced at this house last night. with Mrs. F. W. Lander in the title role. Of the piece little that is favorable can be said. It is ex. tremely sad, and possesses neither the ment of being well written nor cleverly contrived. It is one of a class of pretended historical plays which aim chiefly at the perversion of history in order to win sympathy from ignorance for a character the author has sought to clothe with a moral grandeur to which the real person had no claim whatever. Apart, however, from the lault of inaccuracy the play has others less pardonable from a dramatic standpoint, and which would be sufficient to prevent its acquiring popularity unless by the and of phenomenal dramatic genus. Mrs. Lander, who undertook the role of the unfortunate Queen, invested it with much womanly feeling and dignity. In the closing scenes especially there were many passages of undonoted dramatic torce which did not fail to receive acknowledgment at the hands of a select and intelligent audience. Mr. J. H. Taylor as Louis XVI, gave a weil balanced and careini interpretation of the weak and somewhat amilable victim of his ancestor's crimes. Mr. De Groot's Simon, the cobler, was also a fair performance, but the Sauce of Mr. Ahrendt was a stepid burlesque that ought not to be tolerated even in a hastily organized company. The setting and appointments of the play were remarkably good. of a class of pretended historical plays which aim

Musical and Dramatic Notes. Verdi is at his home in Bussetto.

The last matinée of "Belle Lamar" takes place Hans Von Bulow plays in London instead of New

Operas in the popular style will and favor for

Shakespeare's "Coriolanus" will be brought out this month in German at Frankfort. Mr. S. Behrens will assist Signor Muzio in the

direction of the Italian opera this season. It is said that Oliver Doud Byron will open in November with a new play by Dion Boucicauit.

A prominent concert and ball was given at the Pavilion Hotel, New Brighton, last night. music was under the excellent direction of P. S.

Miss Bessie Darling has purchased a new drama entitled "Her Face Her Fortune," by Mr. George Darrell, and will start on her tour September 18, supported by an excellent company.

"Fast Family" is to be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-night. It is eight years since this superb comedy of contemporaneous life was and made a hit in the home of old comedy-being received as a fit and proper comparison to the dashing satires of Sheridan, Congreve and Col-man. At Mr. Daly's theatre the piece will introduce Miss Ada Dyas and Mr. Hawkins, as well as other members of the company, for the first time this season, It will also bring forward Bijon Heron in the part of Fanfare, the precious young miss of the period. The "Past Family" is to be offered only three evenings. On Wednesday next Marie Wilton's version of the "School for Scandal" preparation. The piece from which Mr. Daiy models his production has run over 200 nights in London.

ne. Janauschek will commence her fareweil tour through the United States on October 5, opening the season at the National Theatre, Washingtop. Mme. Janauschek, during her summer vaca tion in Europe, has not been idle, for she has studied several new pieces to add to her already extensive repertoire, which now consists of "Mary "Deborat," "Fazio," "Winter's Tale," "Medea." "Macbeth." "Adrienne the Actress." "Chesney Wold" (Bleak House), "Henry VIII." The new pieces are, "Was She to Blame?" "Mina Sforza," "Earl of Essex" and Tentation." Phédre." Mme. Janauschek will be assisted by the following first class artists:-- George D. Chap lin, John Morton, James Taylor, A. D. Bradley, J. F. Lascelles, Misses Minnie Mons, Kate Fletcher, May Montello. Mme. Jananschek, after making an extended tour through the States, will play a short engagement in New York and bid a final adjeu to America in San Francisco.

SHICIDE OF A BROOKLYNITE

At about half-past seven o'clock Thursday evening, a well dressed and apparently respectable man waiked into the office of the West Side Hotel. corner Fifteenth street and Sixth avenue, and registered his name as George Haviland, New York; requested a room where he (Haviland) would not be disturbed, remarking that he was very tired. He was accordingly conducted to one, when the porter rapped at his door the next morning no response was given, and it was supposed that no was sleeping soundly, so no further attention was paid to him until nine o'clock lastinght, when suspecting that all was not right, the notel clerk, unable to obtain any answer to his repeated knocks, forced an entrance into the room and there found the man lying on the bed dead, while by his side, on a chair, were two empty bottles labelled landanum, that told the tale of suicide; some cards and papers found in his coat pockets showed that he was an agent for the nouse of Boutelleau & Son, doing business in this city, and gave his residence as No. 121% Court street, Brooklyn. No cause could be assigned for the rash act. Coroner Woltman was promptly notified. would not be disturbed, remarking that he was

THE MEDICAL CENSORS.

The New Law to Regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

The New Law of Registration To Be Enforced.

OPINION OF A CENSOR.

Quacks of high and low degree will have a hard time of it this coming fall. The medical censors are after them with a sharp stick, as the saying is, and the head of many a bogus practitioner, man and woman, will disappear by the reientless dissecting knife furnished under the new law, and handled skilfully by those intrusted with the operation. Beyond doubt New York has suffered long and severely from

whose ignorance, fraudulent pretences and rascality have increased the death roll to an alarming extent. For years past this state of affairs has existed, and scores of sham doctors, revelling in money at the expense of the public, have defautly carried on their practices. There was not, apparently, any authority to earnest appeals by eminent physici us, who more than others appreciated the daugers of the situation, the Legislature failed to do anything toward remedying the evils complained of. Everybody remembers the fidgety periodical efforts of the Board of Health and the police to overhaul a class of practitioners against whom the community cried in vain for protection. Their feeble attempts in that direction, though, perhaps, temporarily successful in checking the bold and broad daylight acts of imposition on the part of UNLICENSED AND INCOMPETENT PERSONS.

never resulted in any permanent benefit. On the 22d of June last, however, a new law came into operation which must have been hailed with delight by the members of the medical profession. senget by the members of the medical profession. Should its provisions be rightly and fearlessly enforced, as doubtless they will be, there is reason to hope for a better state of affairs, so far as the safety of the public is concerned. It was explained at the meeting of the Board of Health on Thursday last and so far has worked admirably. It is not unlike the movement successfully adopted in relation to the druggists some time since. Under

It is not unlike the movement successfully adopted in relation to the druggists some time since. Under

THE FIRST SECTION

of this act every practitioner of medicine or surgery in the State of New York is required to have a license to practise in some form. He may be either a licentiate of some medical school, or he must obtain a certificate of the New York medical societies of the State recorded by the County Clerk. The censors in this instance, who are appointed by the Medical Society of the City of New York, are composed of Dr. Julius Yon Meyer, Chairman; Dr. Hadyn, Dr. W. Archer, Dr. A. Archer and Dr. Kunze, Secretary. The powers and

DUTIES OF THE CHNSORS

Consist, in the first place, of notifying all practitioners of medicine and surgery of the laws and requirements of this act. In other words, they must see that every physician in,this city is registered in the proper quarter. The production of an authentic diploma or certificate will of course be necessary, and those possessing neither will be summoned before the Board of Censors for examination. If within the time prescribed the persons liable do not comply with the law and present themselves for examination proceedings will at once be taken and the offender will be handed over to the mercies of the District Attorney.

THE PROSECUTIONS

will be conducted in the name of the people upon the complaint of the Board of Censors. And now for the class of people against whom the law will operate most severely. It will readily be observed that the more perfect the registration of physicians and surgeons the more effectually can the provisions of the law be enforced. It is plain that those having a diploma, license or certificate—every one of which, by the way, will be thoroughly examined by the censors and rejected if necessary—will have mo hesitation in coming forward, while those for whom the law is specially designed—rauds, manipulators and the owners of bogus degrees—will naturally shruts from any contact with a body that will inforoughly investigate their

sentative Dr. Von Meyer discussed the whole subject at length. He said that

THE CRNSORS

Would leave nothing undone to realize the intent of the law. Aiready firty-live persons had been detected in violating its provisions. The offenders, he said, would be attended to at the proper time. He dwelt severely on the evils which had resulted from the lack of proper legislation, but he entertained hopes that the day of the bogus or likegal practitioner was drawing to a close. In describing the different classes of people who worked most evil on unwary and toolsh patients, he referred to the practices of certain men and women in this city who had worked ruin and desolation in many a household. All these parties were known, and would have to appear before the Board of Censors for examination. Dr. Von Meyer states that such persons, though temporarily restrained from following their business, were well known and would be strictly watched, so that they could gearcely escape the pensities prescribed by law. Olde woman, he femarked, had already offered the sum of \$600 if she would be allowed to pass the Board of Censors.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT, as showing how much the ordeal was dreaded by those who had good reason to do so. Then there were others, such as those professing to have certain specialties, but who in reality were entirely ignorant of the first principles of medicine or surgery. These, too, would be examined by the Board, and if found wanting, would be compelled to desist by the intervention of the law. "One fellow comes to me," continued the Doctor, "saying," idon't profess to be a physician—I'm only amanipulator; I don't prescribe." But, 'said I, 'you call yourself

manipulator; I don't prescribe.' 'But,' said I, 'you cail yoursell'

An M. D.,
and if 'you are not a doctor you receive money under fraudulent pretences.' Another claims to cure this and that, and when interrogated snows not the remotest knowledge of the subject. I have known of barbers and carpenters to hang out signs intimating that they were medical practitioners, and who knows how many people died under their hands? Then there are others who purchase diplomas without having ever studied medicine. They are, I am sorry to say, very easily procured. Others have in their possession FORGEN DIFLOMAS,
and what do you think!—that forged diplomas on the University of Munich are actually printed in New York. They are gotten up well and resemble the original documents, and might easily deceive one not well acquainted with the quality of the paper on which they are printed. But the women are decidedly the worst, and proper steps have been taken to detect and punish them. You see there is no escape. Everybody calling himself or nerself a doctor must be properly registered. The Board of Health will not receive a certificate of death without the signer is a thoroughly qualified physician. I have known of cases where the only authority claimed by some to call themselves doctors was the fact that the Board of Health received their certificates of death. We have made ample provision for all these cases. Notody can be affected by the law who does not deserve to be, and altogether the act of the Legislature will be attended with the most desirable results. We shall pay particular attention to those women who call themselves

many of whom continue to lure unfortunate persons to their dens under various guises. In fact, every one professing to cure disease will be compelled to comply with the provisions of the law." Such were Dr. Von Meyer's opinions in brief on this important topic. There is an evident desire on the part of the medical profession generally, now that the Legislature has afforded the welcome opportunity, of rooting out and driving forth on the highway of iniamy the lepers that have crept into its ranks.

Its ranks.

MERTING OF PHYSICIANS.

It may be added that the third adjourned meeting of the Board of Censors of the Eclectic Medical College of this city will be held on Friday next to consider the quantications previous to registry at the office of the county Clerk, in pursuance of the law recently passed.

THIEVES ARRESTED.

Charles Wells, of No. 127 East Ninth street, and John C. Burnell, of No. 117 East Seventh street, were arrested yesterday morning by Captain Byrnes, of the Fifteenth precinct, on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of John McNeal, of No. 83 Prince street, from whom they stole 833 fine handkerchiels. They will be taken to court to-day. In the house of John Zetter, who was arrested on Thursday night for having a hand in the same robbery, was found a lot of sairts, the proceeds of a robbery of Gelbert's store. No. 711 Broadway.